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### We Give Space to a Populist.

The subjoined communication from a citizen of New Haven is not at all in the line of THE SUN's opinions, but we print it,

To the Editor of The Ses-Sie: Will you kindly allow a Populist to speak to his fellow Pops through your columns? It is admitted by the intelligent ones of our party hereabouts that THE SUN is the most honest and brainlest of the Dem cratic papers. We dislike millionaires and we dislike Democrats. If I understand our party, when I became a Populist It was to be our aim to uplift man and remove every yoke. We considered, therefore, that millionaires and monopolies were not calculated to help us to our reforms. Now, I ask: Why be led into a trap of the eliver-mine owners and help make them all millionaires? Why swallow the Democratic party in order to help do it? It will choke our party to death, and I for one do not propose to die that way. Cannot th ists (millionaires) go into the markets of world and buy up silver. and for every 53 cents get a dollar, thus making them multi-millionaire Whitner are we going? "A NUTMED POPULIST."

This indicates the sentiment of a great many honest, if, as we believe, mistaken Populists in the North as well as in the South. There are Middle of the Road men in every State. In Maine not less than in Georgia they are making a vigorous fight for the preservation of the integrity of their organization. The contemptuous treatment of them by Mr. BRYAN, after he had obtained all be wanted from their recent Convention in St. Louis, the insolent attempt to shove Tom Watson to one side as an inconvenient and unwelcome person, and, finally, the insulting remarks of BRYAN's manager, Senator Joyes of Arkansas concerning the Southern Populists generally, have set these million or million and a half of American voters to thinking hard about the real character of the bargain, which they have supposed they were making with the Chicago people. Is it, after all, a square trade, or is it confiscation? The truth about the situation is picturesquely presented by Tom Warson when he suggests that there can be no fusion between JONAH and the Whale.

The questions of our Populist correspondent in New Haven we shall not attempt to answer, for they appear to be addressed rather to the members of his own party than to us. They afford considerable material for reflection.

#### A Disgraceful Attempt to Deceive the People.

"Even the financial question," says Sena tor FAULENER of West Virginia, "bids fair to be subordinated to the bitter struggle between allied wealth and the masses of the people. It is all going to end in a contest between the classes and the masses," he proceeds to explain.

Nobody knows better than Senator FAULE NER himself that that is all humbug. He is a gold-standard Democrat who has abandoned his principles and forsworn his convictions simply for the sake of political expediency. He is preaching doctrine in which he does not believe, because he thinks that the popular, or rather the Democratic appetite down his way craves falsehood rather than truth. He has no argument to make in behalf of the silver nostrum. The only arguments he can construct are against it; and hence he tries to cover up the humiliation of his treachery to his convictions by such demagogical utterances as we

have quoted.

It is a cheap trick he is playing, and transparent that everybody can see through his jugglery at a glance. In this republic there are no classes, and there can be none. Every citizen will have one vote next November and no more, whether he is rich or poor; and he will be free to cast it as he thinks best. There can be no contest between the "classes and the masses," for there is no such separation. The only contest will be between the people who want to keep their dollar at its present value, and those who want to reduce its value by about one-half. Such an issue has no more to do with "classes and masses" than would a proposition to reduce the bushel measure from four pecks to two pecks. Senator FAULENER's demagoguery would apply just as well to the one as the other. If a payment of fifty-three cents should be made by Congress to discharge a debt of 100 cents, the delivery of two pecks of wheat could as honestly be made a legal delivery of a bushel. The people who are in favor of such cheating are described by Senator FAULENER as "the masses," The people who want to receive and expect to pay dollar for dollar are called by him "the classes." That is, he assumes that dishonesty and stupidity are popular and honesty and intelligence unpopular. Otherwise there is no meaning in his expression. especially as coming from a man who really believes, as he does, in the gold standard and in keeping our money up to it.

His judgment as to the popular sentiment is both insulting and utterly false. It is true that nothing is more popular than money; but its popularity is not confined to "the classes" created by Senator FAULEwen's cheap demagoguery. It extends to everybody. As to the matter of money, there is no difference of sentiment regarding the desirability of having it, and of having it good. Rich people and poor people differ in the amount of money they possess, but the value of the dollar is the same for each. Capital and labor may struggle in the quest for money, but there can be no reasonable contest between them as to what its worth should be. They are in the same boat there. If free-silver coinage, with its debasement of the currency, hurts the one, it hurts the other. If it is for the interest of "allied wealth" to struggle against BRYAN in order to prevent the reduction of the value of the dollar, it is for the interest of "the masses" to join in the alliance. BRYAN's defeat is more necessary for those who have little money than for those who have much. A large fortune may be out in two, and yet enough be left to give its possessor a handsome competence. Cutting in two the wages of a workingman or the profits of a small business is another matter. By "the masses" Senator FAULENER means people who cannot afford such reduction, but for whom it would

cause the loss of actual comfort of living. If, then, "allied wealth" finds it necessary to struggle against BRYAN, sensible men who are not rich know that they should be

desirable for the rich, is it not even more necessary for the poor? If the employer is so anxious to be paid in dollars of full value, should not the anxiety of the man he employs to be paid in such money be even greater? If the buyer wants good money with which to buy, doesn't the seller want it on his side? They may chaffer over terms, but they do not quarrel simply because the one has money and the other wants to get some of it in return for what he has to sell. Are the men who buy of you and who pay you for your labor, ene mies for whose financial injury you can work without hurting yourself? If you make their dollars worth only 53 cents each will you not reduce the value of your own dollars to the same extent? And which can stand it the better ! Their money may be more than yours, but it is of the same kind. They will pay you in the money they are compelled to take. If BRYAN comes in, it will be a 58-cent dollar.

Senator FAULENER's talk about this campaign being a "bitter struggle between allied wealth and the masses of the people, is therefore nonsense. He knows it is nonsense, and so does every other intelligent man. The contest is rather between the masses who want good money and the financial theorists and political adventurers and speculators who would debase the currency and put them off with money reduced in its value and its purchasing capacity by nearly a half. Thus, the fewer the dollars a man has to spend, the more important to him is the defeat of the movement for repudiation, of which Senator FAULENER has made himself a leader at the expense of his honest convictions.

He is trying to deceive the people, though he does not deceive himself. He is telling them lies, knowing them to be lies.

### Bryan in 1894.

The Globe-Democrat reprints from a tract now circulated by the Colorado Populist State Central Committee and called "BRYAN'S Letter on Populism," a letter written by Mr. BRYAN when he was a candidate for Senator in Congress from Nebraska, and hoped to be elected by a combination of Democrats and Populists. The letter is dated Aug. 4, 1894. This was the year, it will be remembered, in which Mr BRYAN, ostensibly a Democratic member of the House of Representatives, forced the Nebraska Democratic Convention to en dorse the Populist State ticket.

It will be noticed that in this letter, which we reprint this morning, Mr. BRYAN not only anticipates much of the Pop Rat platform, but much of the Populist platform. He appears, in fact, as what his Populist voucher at St. Louis declared him to be, a full-blown Populist. He is for the graduated income tax, and he had said in Congress that he preferred a graduated to a uniform income tax: for Government ownership of telegraphs; for the foreclosure of the liens on the Pacific railroads.

In 1894 Mr. BRYAN was, of course, a stl. ver man, a believer in the justice of paying the Government obligations in silver, and in prohibiting contracts to pay in gold.

Freedom of riot and the degradation of the Supreme Court do not appear among Mr. BRYAN's principles in 1894. In other respects he was not only a good Pop Rat, but a hot Populist.

This is the man whom Democrats are asked to vote for, but who for at least two years has not been a Democrat.

#### The One Way to Prevent War Between England and the United States.

The well-known novelist. Sir WALTER BESANT, discusses in the August number of the North American Review the future of what he terms the Anglo-Saxon race, by which he means all the various peoples, of no matter what racial components, who speak the English language and possess similar laws and institutions. He has the good sense to recognize that such so-called ties constitute no stable bond of union and that a war between the alleged brothers is, sooner or later, not only possible, but probable. He arrives at the lame and im potent conclusion that the only preventive of war would be the establishment of a per manent court of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States, which would either extinguish or minimize such subjects of controversy as might provoke hostilities.

It will be easy to indicate a more effectual mode of averting war than that Sir WALTER BESANT undoubtedly deserved to be commended because he declines to repeat the silly and nauseating prattle, in which Mr. BAYARD has been wont to in dulge, about the fraternity of Americans and Englishmen, and the consequent impossibility of war between them. Englishmen and Americans have much less in common now than they had in 1776 or in 1812; for, since the last mentioned year, ,there has been an enormous infusion of non-English elements in our population. But Sir WALTER BESANT is too conversant with history not to know that a far closer approach to identity in blood, language, and religion has never been a safeguard against war. The Greeks fought each other to exhaustion, and the deadliest and most persistent enemies known to Greek history were Corinth and her daughter city, Corcyra. The early history of Rome is the record of one long, ferocious struggle with neighboring Latin cities. Community of race, speech, and institutions never held back Goth from warring against Goth; or eastern Franks from attacking western Franks; or mediæval and modern Germans from slaughtering one another. Sir WALTER BESANT himself points out that scarcely were the English seated in Britain, when they fell into intestine wars that were pro longed for centuries. Up to the sixteenth century the Castilians were incessantly embroiled with the Portuguese on one side and the Aragonese upon the other. As late as the seventeenth century the inhabitants of England were always ready to fight the Irish, most of whom spoke English, and even the Lowland Scots, who spoke a purer English than their own. At this hour, were

would reveal itself between the Germans of Vienna and the Germans of Berlin. The present alliance between the German subjects of the HAPSBURGS and the inhabitants of the German empire was rendered possible only by the far-sighted determination of Prussia to give back Bohemia to Austria after the battle of Sadowa. Had equal sagacity been evinced by the Englishmen who negotiated the peace of 1783, they would not have insisted upon keeping Canada and the Bermudas, which have been ever since thorns in the side of the American republic. If Sir WALTER BESANT really desires to eliminate almost all the possible sources of danger to the future concord of England and the United States, let him earnestly advise his countrymen to make over to us all their North American possessions, which to them are of absolutely no value, except as strategical coigns of van-

FRANCIS JOSEPH to die, and the Triple Alli-

ance to be dissolved, a flerce antagonism

called kindred beyond sea. That is the quick way, and the only way, to bring about a state of things, the ultimate effect of which might be the conclusion of that intimate alliance between English-speaking peoples which Sir WALTER BESANT deems of such moment to civilization. It is idle to advocate the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration. The American people and the Federal Senate, which in this respect reflects their wishes faithfully, will never sanction such a tribunal. There will be time enough to discuss the expediency of arbitration ad hoo when a particular case for it arises. At present we have no controversy with England which calls for arbitration. Venezuela has such a controversy, and it is England's fault, not ours, that it was not submitted to arbitrators long ago. It is, ridiculous to propose that we should bind ourselves in advance to arbitrate all questions, no matter how vitally our own citizens may be concerned, merely to buy England's consent to perform an ac of tardy justice to a feeble republic.

If Sir WALTER BESANT is sincerely sorry for the part which England played in our war of the Revolution, in the war of 1812, and again in our war of the rebellion, let him address his appeals not to us, but to his own countrymen, and urge them to bring forth fruits meet for repentance by surrendering the North American posses sions, which it was stupid to retain.

### Much Bother About Presidents in Some Republics.

There is a hot dispute over the recent Presidential election in the republic of Chili. There is trouble over the election of a President for the republic of Bolivia. There is a sanguinary rebellion against the President of the republic of Ecuador, There is a new conspiracy, which has come soon after a small uprising, against the President of the republic of Peru. There are movements of a rebellious kind against the President of the republic of Colombia.

These are among the incidents of the mo ment in the politics of the countries of Spanish-America.

In each case the quarrel is over an individual who holds the office of President, or who desires to hold it.

The case that bears the most serious aspect is that of Chill, An election for President, in succession to the present incumbent of the office, was held in the month of June, when the Liberal candidate was RAFAEL RETES in epposition to the Conservative candidate, EEDERICO ERRAZURIZ. So bitter was the contest between the parties, and so great was the apprehension of disturbance at the time of the election, that President Montr took unusual precautions for the maintenance of the peace, stationing bodies of troops and marines at Santiago, Valparaiso, and other places. To the great relief of the Government, election day passed off without tumult. During the next few days, however, as the returns were received from the departments, the capital was shaken by cries of fraud, directed against the Errazurists. The Liberal organs were filled with charges against the Conservative candidate, who, it was alleged, had bribed both the voters and the Presidential delegates, and had put vast sums into a corruption fund. The Congress was, as it yet is, in session, and the Chamber of Deputies could not be restrained from immediately taking part in the dispute. The scenes there upon several recent occasions were exceedingly stormy; the charges of bribery were repeated; proof in support of them was adduced; and the brother of the Conservative candidate was named as the agent of illegitimate politics. One day the tirades of the party leaders became so vehement that it was necessary to close the session of the Chamber. The trouble is not ended; it is to be submitted to the Congress for settlement at the close of this month. Beyond any doubt there is danger for Chill in the entanglement: there have been threats from the Liberal leaders in case it-shall be declared that ERRAZURIZ was elected to the

Presidency. In Bolivia the trouble is of a less serious character. In that country the President is elected by direct popular vote, and is not eligible for redlection at the close of his term of office. In May the Presidential lection was held, and, when the official returns were published, it was declared that Col. PANDO had been chosen as the successor of President BAPTISTA, whose term of office expires, we believe, this month. Thereupon arose an outcry that the Government had changed the returns, and had made a false count in the interest of a candidate against whom a majority of the votes were cast. On this account there have been party disturbances and some outbreaks that had to be suppressed by the troops. But the probability is that PANDO will be the next

President of Bolivia. In Peru the conspiracy against President PIEROLA at Lima has been hatched immediately after the suppression of the shortlived revolt in the north. The instigator of the revolt was ex-President 'CACERES. who is doubtless also the manager of the conspiracy. When driven from Peru last year by the revolution which put in his place Seffor PIEROLA, now the President, he fied to Buenos Ayres; and for more than a twelvemonth he has been constantly engaged there in plots to overthrow his successor. The discovery of the conspiracy and the arrest of the conspirators, the termination of the northern revolt and the surrender of its leader are incidents in PIEROLA's favor; but it is not to be supposed that these failures of Gen. Caceres will put an end to his intrigues. He is a vicious and truculent politician; but there is no telling what success he may attain in case he shall be able to

corrupt the leaders of the army. In Ecuador, President ALFABO, the author and beneficiary of last year's revolution, is engaged in a desperate struggle to hold his office. He has been fighting ever since the overthrow of his predecessor; and the party opposed to him, known as the "Clerical party," has recently gained some successes not to be underestimated. ALFARO is the 'man of equatorial intellect," a quixotic character, an extraordinary adventurer; and if he can hold Quito against the partisans of Dr. Condeno, he may gain an election this year as the Constitutional President of Ecuador.

In Colombia there is again distraction for President Caro. Last year he was involved n a severe fight against rebellion, and within the past few weeks he has been making preparations for another war for office. He has despatched troops to several places where revolt is expected, or conspiracy is suspected; and, to quote from a recent Panama despatch to THE SUN, the "outlook is gloomy for President CARO."

The Presidents of other Spanish-American countries are better placed than those here spoken of. It is pleasant to turn from the republics that have been named to Argentina and Mexico. In the former President URIBURU lives in peace, and in the laton the same side. If the gold standard is | tage in the event of a contest with their so- | ter President Dias enjoys a measure of

security never granted to any of his many

There is an English book of recent publication in which the disadvantages of what is called the "Presidential system of government" are set forth. The republics here brought under review are regarded as illustrating the operation of that system. and so also is the United States. But the Government of this country does not belong altogether in the category of "Presidential Governments." It is a Constitutional, Congressional, Presidential, Judicial, and popular Government.

### They Accept!

This is a year of bolts and breaks in th ranks of each of the political parties. Not to be behindhand in such matters, our Pro hibition friends have had a break in their forces, too. The Prohibition Convention in Pittsburgh on May 28 put in nomination LEVERING and JOHNSON, a Maryland man and an Illinois man. The former is an importer of non-alcoholic goods, while the latter was formerly an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic. There was a bolt from this Prohibition Convention, as there has been from every othe party Convention this year thus far, and the two candidates put in nomination by the bolters, headed by former Governor ST. JOHN of Kansas, are BENTLEY of Lincoln, a townsman of BRYAN, and SOUTHGATE of Durham, where the tobacco comes from. BENTLEY and SOUTHGATE are the candidates of the middle of the road Prohibitionists who are not only in favor of a cold water crusade, but also in favor of woman suf frage, free silver, colored homes, Indian schools, an income tax, country in prefer ence to city life, barbed wire for fences, reduction in railroad rates of travel below the profit point, and free raw materials.

There were some fears that BENTLEY mightn't accept and that SOUTHGATE wouldn't. It was feared that they would not agree to run on the platform of the "National party." which has Sr. JOHN for its manager, and its headquarters at Alliance, O. But they have accepted. They will run. They will not retire. They will be candidates and, like WATSON, with the candidates stand.

In his letter of acceptance BENTLEY remarks that the complete overthrow of the drink traffic in the several States rests for its accomplishment upon full prohibitory legislation by Congress, including the repeal of all revenue laws which by Federal taxation of liquors protect and fortify the iniquity. These revenue laws yield to the Treasury \$150,000,000 a year. He is also for woman suffrage and restricted immigration, and " pledges himself, if elected, to carry out the provisions of the platform."

SOUTHGATE observes in his letter of a ceptance that his party wants to serve the whole people as public servants, and not as partisan masters, "in the evolution of a fuller and nobler national life." He is willing to act as Vice-President, and to uphold the dignity of that office, if elected. BENTLEY and SOUTHGATE accept. Ther is no halt in the political procession. Presi-

dential and Vice-Presidential candidates in abundance: that's the record and report for 1896. Few resign; none decline.

## Mr. Gorman.

In 1884 the Hon. ARTHUR PUR GORMAN, the protectionist, managed for the Democracy the campaign which gave us GROVES CLEVELAND and the somewhat notorious tariff reform message of 1887, with all the consequences following thereafter.

That Mr. GORMAN was over and above satisfied with the ultimate results of his efforts has never been generally believed.

Is it true now that the Hon. ARTHUR PUR GORMAN, the sound-money man, intends to devote his extensive political experience and undoubted skill as a campaign manager to the promotion of dishonest money in the United States?

# The Right to Shoot Criminals.

The shooting of FRANK WOLLWEBER last THOMAS R. MEYERS the Oak street police station, serves to call attention to some features of the law of justifiable homicide which are not generally understood.

The young man was killed while endeav oring to escape arrest. He had been seen to come out of a liquor saloon in Oak street in company with two other men at 4 o'clock in the morning. The saloon had been burglariously entered, and there was found in WOLLWEBER'S pocket the precise amount missing from the till. Seeing him and his companions steal out and glide away, Officer MEYERS started in pursuit of WOLLWEBER, not knowing at the time who he was. The policeman called on others in the street for assistance, but, receiving none, shouted to the fleeing criminal to stop or he would shoot. The thief kept on. Thereupon, th officer, after repeating the command in vain, fired with fatal effect, although he states that his intention was merely to frighten the fugitive into surrender, and not to hit

There seems no reason to doubt the truth of the patrolman's assertion in this respect; but if the facts are correctly stated, the killing would appear to be justifiable under the law, provided it were necessary in order to effect the arrest of the criminal.

"Homicide is justifiable when committed by a public officer," says our statute, "nec essarily in retaking a prisoner who has committed or has been arrested for or convicted of a felony, and who has escaped or has been rescued, or in arresting a person who has committed a felony and is fleeing from hustice."

In this case it appears that WOLLWEBER had committed the crime of burglary, which is a felony, that he was fleeing from justice and that the use of the officer's pistol was necessary to arrest him, inasmuch as all other practicable means of capturing him had failed.

Death is a severe penalty for breaking

into a liquor saloon and stealing two dollars

and ten cents; but murderers are made of men who begin with crimes of this sort, and unless the law gave the police the right to shoot whenever necessary in order to arrest felons in flight, this city would soon become a very unpleasant not to say difficult place for good people to live There is little danger that the power will be rashly exercised, for in order to justify the killing of the fugitive in such cases two facts must concur: the actual commission of a felony and its commission by the person whom the officer is attempting to arrest. Unless satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt on both points, a competent officer would not resort to the use of

tingly celebrated by Sir W. M. Conwar and his comrades. They have just achieved the first crossing of West Spitzbergen, by far the largest deland in the group. Their narrative and photo-graphs will doubtless be an interesting revela-

tion of the unknown interior of this island, which is almost exactly half as large as the State of New York. Explorers who have penetrated the deep flords have at least been able to tell us that the interior, as far as they could see, is a comparatively flat table land, very different from the jagged and pointed mountains of the coast, which have given to Spitzbergen

As long as its waters abounded with the right thale and seals the coasts of Spitzbergen were the most frequented of Arctic shores, and yet it has always been one of the polar conundrams. The ice masses which the polar curall attempts to obtain an adequate idea of that part of its coast contour, until within the past fifteen years. For 188 years Gills Land has been vaguely indicated on the maps off the northeast coast. We do not yet know whether it really exists or whether it is identical with the recently discovered König Karl Islands or

The curious fact has been learned that while the south flowing polar current intensifies the winter cold of East Spitzbergen, the northern Gulf Stream drift that washes the western coasts so far modifies the climate there that. during the work of the circumpolar stations, the winter was warmer at the Spitzbergen post than at any other station north of the seven-

tieth parallel. CONWAY and other explorers are busy revealing what remains to be learned of Spitzbergen. Who wants the big archipelago? The Euronean portion of the Arctic area is the only part of the known north polar, lands that have gone begging. English maps have colored the myriad islands north of our continent, and even Greenland, north of the Danish colonies, as a part of the British empire. Russia claims the Arctic islands north of Asia. But though Europe has explored the European Arctic none of the powers has found a prize that it thought worth possessing, with the exception of Novaya Zemlia, which is a part of Russia's domain.

The free-silver Democrats of Frankfort. Ky., opened their campaign Monday by a parade headed by a line of cavalry from the country with crowns of thorns and crosses of gold." The example of reverence and good taste set at Chicago is followed by the Bryanites in other parts of the country.

Mr. Butlen will render Mr. Jones every as-sistance in removing Mr. Ton Warson from the Popu-list ticket. - Bultimore American.

This is the Hon. DINGDONG BUTLER of Honeycutt's, an excellent youth of endless fluency who proposes to become a candidate for President simself as soon as he is old enough. It will give Dingpong help the Arkansaw converser remove him from the ticket. Mr. Warson is a few years older than the Honeycutt's statesan, but he is still capable of youthful cholers. and cayenne pepper is his favorite dish. If Mr. BUTLER takes up the removing business in earnest, he will soon be surrounded by an atmosphere even hotter than a Populist Convention.

It is promised that the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN'S Madison Square Garden speech "will astonish the country," and "contain a number of new and pleasing metaphors." Metaphor statesmanship and government by metaphor are, perhaps, not the pillars of the rountry's hopes, but if Mr. BRYAN produces any metaphors that are either new or pleasing, he certainly will astonish the country and surpass himseif.

GROHGE W. ALDRIDGE, a plain man of the Plain? Why plain? Mr. ALDRIDON is far from plain. He is almost mountainous. He ooms up like Teneriffe or Atlas unremoved. He may not be as handsome as the Hon, JAMES ANTINOUS ROBERTS of Eric county, but there are few Monroe men who can match him in pulchri-

The Hon. WILLIAM J. STONE of Missouri s to have the honor of making the notification speech to the Hon. WILLIAM J. BRYAN next reck. Governor Stone is full of metaphor and melodrama, and can be depended upon to soar to the occasion. He plastered Mr. BRYAN with several thicknesses of praise at Chicago and repecially commended him "as handsome as APOLLO." As APOLLO was a gold shark, however, it is probable that he will be withdrawn from the Madison Square Garden speech.

The Hon. George FRED WILLIAMS bas een a silver man for only a month, and yet his influence has already been powerful and his victories have been great. Not only has he carried himself for the Pop Rat ticket, but he is carrying Vermont, or, at least, feels confident that he would be able to do so if he could conself out to his full extent.

The mischief makers who throw tacks in he path of wheelmen cause the latter no end of annoyance, but the regues who steal wheels and then ride off on them are even more troublesome. While the tack throwers may inconvenence a rider by compelling him to walk a mile or two, as the result of a punctured tire, the thief who steals a wheel outright leaves its

owner totally unable to continue his journey. Within the last three mouths bleycle thieves have sprung up as if by magic, and it seems as f no road or resort frequented by wheelmen is free from them. They have gone so far as to enter churches and take wheels which belonged to the worshippers, and in Rhode Island a sisting an attack by a ruffien of this sort. It is unsafe nowadays to leave a wheel resting against a curbstone or anywhere else outdoors unless its rider is near by and keeps a sharp eye on it.

The great variety of bicycles this year has made it easier for a thief to escape detection than was the case formerly. The close similarity now between the wheels of different makers often renders necessary a minute examination in order to tell which is which; and when a stolen wheel is treated to a coat of paint of another color, a new saidle, new tires and handle bars, the disguise is almost complete.

The bloycle thief is not only a terror to wheelmen, but likewise to the police, as his agility and expertness in the saddle make his capturextremely difficult. It requires but a few secands for him to mount and be off. Those of his kind who are caught should be well punished. At the same time honest wheelmen should keep a close watch on their machines.

## Bowling Green as a Borough Name To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-SUr: I noticed in this norming's Son a letter signed by "Metropolitan, ompialuing of the use of the name Bowling Green

This part of the city will never lose its name or identity, for it will be "Bowling Green, New York."

Again where in the history of the lower part of this city is there a name that has more patriotic associa-tions than Bowling Green? Another thing, because its is English is a the more reason why we should not use "The Cist." We have Augo-manlace enough in this city without attracting any more of the us-less broot by copying "Dear Old Lunnon." E. N. G. New York, Aug. C.

From the Indianapolis Journal. "The present trouble is that there are toe many men for the number of jobs." and the amateur lecturer on the stuation.

"And that sin't all, master," interrupted Dismai Dawion. "Another trouble is that there is too much work to the job after a man giff it."

The Art of Conquest.

Economics.

From the Indianapolis Journal. Jugg-I have come to ask you, sir, to refuse to permit four daughter to merry me.
Alt-To refuse? Why, you - kind. I know I can get her consent at omce." Reasonably Superstitions

The third centennial of the discovery of Bullace—Are you superstitions?

Bullace—Are you superstitions?

Bullace—Are you superstitions?

Farry—Only reasonably so. If some men I know skipper, William Bankars, has been most fit.

The Long and Short of It.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer Stranger—I notice you have doors of different sines to all your station houses. Cgicage police officia—Yes., the big door is for the "sall man" and she little door for the "shore man,"

AGAINST A PALSE DEMOCRACT. & Mhode Islander Protests Against Popo-

To the Editor of The Sux-Sir: The socalled Democratic Central Committee of Rhode Island endorsed thus the platform and

andidates of the late Chicago Convention: We endorse the platform upon which the candidates were placed. It is framed in the interest of all the people, and no Democrat peed hesitate to support it. There is not the alightest danger of anarchism, communism, or any other ism following upon its enactment into law. The dreadful evils to follow upon Bryan's election, as portrayed by the Re-publican press and gold-standard organs, are identical with similar prophecies during those other great uprisings of the people in Jefferson's and Jackson's time. Their gloomy forebodings came to naught, as they will now after Bryan's election in November.

That the committee "voices the sentiments of the great body of the Democratic voters throughout the State" is highly improbable, if not disproved by the fact that three members yoted in the negative. What remains for Messre, Whitney, Flower, and thousands of other eminent national Democrats who denounce the candidate and platform of Chicago as inviting class antagonism and injurious legislation but to recant and hide their diminished heads before little Rhody's modern Solons! Make careful inquiry into the mental

legislation but to recant and hide their diminished heads before little Rhody's modern
Solons! Make careful inquiry into the mental
qualifications and experience of these faithless
Democrats individually, and you will discover
what sublime conflience they have in their
own wisdom and supereminent fitness to be
the leaders of the Bryan party and his Populist aliles.

But self-seeklig and ambitious politicians
in the advocacy of a bal cause are certain to
stuitify themselves. A bit of history will
show how consolcuously inexact are these
and with what fatulty they rush into print to
assume leadership. Referring to that portion
of the endorsement given above, which begins
"The dreadful evils," &c., I confidently ask,
Could ignorance and assurance surpass this?
With THE SUN, we admire the honesty and patrictism of President Jackson; Calhoun fell
before him with his treasonable multifaction.
The United States Bank could not survive his
acrutiny and opposition, and he demonstrated
the folly of a Government issue of currency,
which is now advocated by this hybrid Bryan
party. The writer enjoyed an interview with
President Jackson on the last day of his Administration, and never can forget how he
met Ritchle of the Richmond (Va.) Impairer,
who urged him to sign the Gold bill submitted
by Congress. The President rose to his full
height and exclaimed: "By the eternal: no."
Were such a Democrate in power now the party
could not be siain in the house of its friends,
and patriotic Democrats would follow the example of THE Sun and endeavor to save the
country from perilous dishonor and misrule
at any mere party sacrifice.

At that early day, 1836, there was no silver
craze, but a pernicious State Bank system.
As was said at the time: "Owl Creek, Beaverdam, and Okefenckee bills irredeemable and
misleading,." I have myself been constrained
to submit to a sacrifice of 15 per cent, to transmit funds from Louisville to New York. My
individual loss was not less than \$100,000,
owing to this discretered currency and th

they could safely predict the future financial policy of France and Russia in the event of America's sliver experiment.

What are the duties and legitimate powers of the party State Central Committees of the day? The committee assumed that they can voice the sentiments of the great body of the Democracy of the State and transfer the party to its greatest enemy simply by a majority vote. Is this not monstrons? And if the Democrate should ever assemble in Convention, will they not appoint an actual Democratic Committee and leave these grotlemen with the Radicals, where they belong?

Such patriotism and knowledge as THE SUN displays in its course reveals that the honor and safety of the country may be assured by the union of the patriotic of both parties.

One's admiration is equalled only by his gratitude, in view of such lofty conceptions of public duy. An enlightened public press, possessing the courage of its convictions, is more previous to liberty and good government than central committees, orators, and bessea combined.

OLD WARWICK, R. I., July 29. OLD WARWICK, R. L. July 29.

Ett Perkins Comes Out for Bryan "I have concluded to abandon the Cleveland De-mocracy," said Eil Perkina, " and come out for Willie Bryan, the Boy Orator and Populism."

"What are your reasons?" was asked.
"Because." said Eli, "Willie will do worse than Grover. Cleveland talked about the rich grinding the poor, but Willie is an out-and-out anarchist. Cleveland's tariff for revenue turned out to be a tariff for deficit. It has run us in debt about \$300,000,000 Now, Bryan is an avowed free trader, and he will in crease that Cieveland deficit. He will increase Cieve land's monthly balance of trade against us."

"How will be do it?"

"Why, we have been exporting \$48,000,000 worth
of silver a year to Europe and taken their gold in return. Now, with free coinage the United States will buy this \$68,000,000 worth of silver, coin it into \$16. 00, and hand it back to the mine owners." What else will Bryan do?" "Why, he says his free cotpage will double the value

of our \$600,000,000 worth of corn and cotton and cause England to buy these things in Russia, Arguntina, India, and Egypt. That will increase the barance of trade against us \$500,000,000 more, wont it ?" "But can't foreigners bring their sliver over here and buy corn and cotton with it?"

"Well yes, they can bring Mexican dollars or India aliver worth 50 cents on a dollar, have it coined and doubled in value at our Mint, and then buy corn and cotton with it. But they won't bring any gold. Then, won't we have lote of sliver? Won't we? "What else will Willie Bryan do ?"

The platform says he li buy all the railroads -140,-000 miles of railroads. He'll pay for them in silver which will pay 50 per cent. profit on to the mine owner. The railroads will cost \$10,000,000,000. We'll have Ribilists for conductors, Socialists for brakemen, and Anarchists for engineers. Coxey will be general manager." "But will that be legal? What does our platform

Legal! Why, we will make new laws. Debbs is drafting them now. Then, if the wicked Supreme Court tries to stop a strike we'll smash that court and

put in Popocrat Judges. That is all in Willie Bryan's platform. Then we'll have a big discriminat come tax that Cleveland wanted, but which was headed off by the Supreme Court. We'll tax the rich man's property, and then tax his salary. We'll show you class legis ation." But where are we to get our gold from?"

"We won't need any gold. Our statesmen, Peffer, Jerry Simpson, Aligeld, Tillman, and Willis Bryan, will take care of us. Most is our Bahatma, and Dennis Kearney is our Saint. Gold and the goldougs mus get off the earth. Whoop!

"Now," said Ell. "I'm going over to the Popocrat headquarters to talk with George Francis Train and Oille Teale about free trade, free sliver, and how we'll kill the factories, lower wages, stab the courts, in-crease the public debt, and bankrupt what is left of the old republic."

Democrats for McKinley and Robart. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Chirago Con ention was Democratic: no matter what may be said it was as regular as any Convention ever held by the party of that name; it organized in the regular way, made its platform in the regular way, and made its nominations in the regular way. At the same time it took upon itself to adopt a heresy to which thousands of life-long Demicrats cannot subscribe. "one of whom I am which," and the best thing for these onest Democrats to do will be to meet, declare their adhesion to Democratic principles, denounce the heresy, and advise that wing of the party to work

of McKinley and Hobart, and save the country from the European hordes that threaten our liberty. NEW YORK, Aug. 6. AN OLD-TIME DEMOCRAY. Good Advice from Beyond the Atlantic,

te for, and do everything to help the election

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-Sir: The suggestion in THE SOR of July 15, received to-day, "Raise your lags and keep them flying until the honestnagrand seep them bying until he honest-money candidate is elected and the enemies of honest money—now halling from the Chicago Cowvention— are utterly routed in November." is a spiendid idea. Spread it; enthuse the true Americans with this feelind) My fing is out if feet by 4) to stay out until the fight is over, night and day, at least whatever may be left of it. Don't think every one knows how beautifully our fing appears under the bright moonlight. Tours truly. Yours truly. ARCUCHOS, France, July 24.

New Figures of Speech for the Boy Grator. To THE EDITOR OF THE ECH-Sir: Why not answer Bryan thus: "You shall not skin mankind with a with windy promises which like the apples of the shores of the Dead Sca. are fair and levely cutwardly, but dust and ashes within!"

BRYAN IN 1894.

Creed of the Populat and Pop Rat When a Candidate for Menator. From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

"I shall favor an income tax as a permanent part of our fiscal system, preferring a graduated tax.

"I am in favored an amendment to the Con-

stitution making the President ineligible to re-

"The time has come, in my opinion, for the operation of the telegraph system by the gen-eral Government, in connection with the postal system. "I am in favor of a liberal pension policy

toward the nation's disabled and needy tole

diers, and toward their widows and dependenta. "I shall favor the foreclosure by the Government of the lien on all the Pacific railways, and their sale or the purchase and operation of the same by the Government."

"Believing that government which creates to greater than the creature created, I favor the strict control of railroads and of all other public corporations by proper legislation." "I shall favor such legislation as will hereafter prohibit the making of contracts for a particular kind of money. No person should be

money." "No Constitution is too sacred to be amended when changed conditions make such amend. ment necessary. Each generation is capable of self-government and must suit to its peculiar needs the machinery of government and the aws."

permitted to demonetize by contract a nation's

"I believe that justice cannot be secured be tween large corporate employers and their employees without legal arbitration of differences, and if elected I shall favor the application of the principle of arbitration as far as the Federal authority extends."

"It will be my aim, if elected, to act with those of my own party and of every other party name who are striving to repeal the unjust laws

name who are striving to repeal the enjust inwa now existing and seeking to secure such new legislation as may be necessary to protect each citizen in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

The Government has and should exercise the option of paying either gold or sliver on all coin obligations. Until the Government does exercise its right to pay in eliver when that is exercise its right to pay in eliver when that is most convenient, it will be at the mercy of any band of conspirators who may find a pecuniary advantage in depicting the roll reser. e."

"I shall continue to labor for a tariff for revenue only, more deeply convinced than ever before by my short experience in Congress that a protective tariff, as we have known it, is only a system of legalized spoilation by which the organized few are able to plunder the unorganized few are able to plunder the unorganized many for pretended public good.

"Thus far the Senate has refused to listen to the popular demand for the direct election of its members. If it shall continue to stand in the way of this reform I shall favor the other alternative suggested in the Constitution, and may

native suggested in the Constitution, and nige

native suggested in the Constitution, and rigs the submission of such an amendment by a Convention called at the request of two-thirds of the States."

"The fact that the purchasers of the bonds recently issued and issued, as I believe, without reasonable excuse! drew from the Treasury more than \$18,000,000 in gold to pay for the bonds sold to obtain gold shows the victousness of the policy, followed by the present Administration, of allowing the holders of greenbacks and Treasury notes to demand gold only for redemption."

and Ireasity based on the plant of the platform upon which I was elected in 1890 contained these words: 'Helleving that the duty of the representative is to represent the will and interests of his constituents, we denounce as undemocratic any attempt, by caucus dictation, to prevent the Congressman from dictation, to prevent the Congressman from nonce as undemocratic any attempt, by carcis dictation, to prevent the Concressman from voting the sentiments of his people upon every vital question. I have been guided by this principle in the past and shall be in the future." Believing that the creation of money is an attribute of severeignty. I am opposed to farming out the right to any private individual or corporation whatever, and, in case the preclous metals do not furnish a sufficient supply, favor the issue of full legal tender paper, redeemable in coin, by the general Government, in such quantities that the volume of the currency, gold, silver, and paper together, will be so adjusted that the dollar will be stable in flapurchasing power, and thus defraud neither deuter nor creditor."

chasing power, and thus defraud neither deutor nor creditor."

No permanent prosperity can be expected until silver is restored to its rightful piace by the side of gold, or metallic money is abandoned entirely. I grefer the remonetization of silver to the complete demonetization of both of the precious metals; and I therefore favor the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present rate of 18 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth."

# SUNBEAMS.

-Free ice water is advertised by a Knoxvilla Tenn., confectioner. -Sixteen out of the eighteen Assembly district of San Francisco have woman suffrage clubs.

failed in Kansas on an ugly charge. -A Peru, Ind., man is out about \$1,000, the value of a stallion and a bull which fought to the death on his farm. The bull died first,

-Bryan does not monopolise the Boy title in the

-A New Orleans man who rides home on a street car is met every evening by a pet cat which waits for him at his usual place of alighting. -The first woman drummer to visit Lewiston,

merchants last week as she went about selling gloves in the men's furnishi: g stores. -The Government of Hawaii is in the market in outhern California for 10,000 horned toads, by means of which it is hoped to abute the plante of bugs which are working destruction on the islands.

-The County Attorney of Saco, Me., has grawn attention to himself by displaying a gold scarfpin in the form of a bug, the wings of which spread at the touch of a spring and show the likenesses of Ec--Mrs. Hannah Bobinson, 1014 years old is

visiting her granddaughter at Hanchester, he, and expresses great delight at the prospect of walking in the woods, which she thinks are so much pleasanter than the city. -Plains in the neighborhood of Bullefort Mr.,

are throughd with people picking bineherries, which they dry, after a fashion learned of the French, and save until winter, when the herries are sound out, like dried apples, and are said to be then -Large numbers of prospectors are out on the Mojave and Colorado deserts, and the great best -the temperature has ranged as high as 128'-148

had depended. Some anxiety is therefore fell upon their behalf. -A Boston young woman journeying to north ern Vermont on horseback, with her escort, said she used a bicycle for short trips near home, but preferred a horse when going into a new country, as it gave so much better opportunity to enjoy the

### landscape and to study nature. Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

A forty-four-year-old Chancery case has fur been decided by Mr. Justice Chitty, and there was a little money left for the conjectants. France is seriously thinking of conferring the

Kruger and Gen. Joubert of the Transvani Pive golden weddings were coletrated on the same Sunday recently at the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul in the town of Watermes, Bel glum. The combined ages of the brides and grooms made 800 years.

France's Société des Gens de Lettres has a wa-man for its oldest member. She is Mms. du Bos d'Elbecq, born in May, 1799, who wrote a number writes vigorous letters to the newspapers

An encyclopedia of the laws of England in twelve 500-page volumes is being prepared, the first volume to be published in January Among the contributors are Sir William Anson, Sir Walter Phillimore, and Sir Prederick Pollock

Athens has a Pasteur Institute, where 201 pe-tionts were treated last year, only one dying, and that one a man who had neglected his bits for a tablishment is peculiarly useful in the Levant, which is overrun with ownerless down On St. Kilda's Island, which lies in the Atlantis eighty-two miles west of the main tsland of the

Hebrides, a house belonging to the stone see has been discovered, with a number of stone weapons, hammers, and ares. There are only seventy one inhabitants on the Island, which is 4,000 arres in the leading which is 4,000 arrest in the leading wh extent. The minister is at the same time the dostor and the school teacher. He sails to the main land once a year to shop for the whole want. Sattapherne's there seems likely to be the cause of an archeological war. M. Gargolf de Kisserib sky, curator of antiquities at the Hernitage capsoum in St. Petersburg, while visiting Paris, want to the Louvre and took a look at the tiars, which he declares to be antique. The Hermitage col-ection contains 16,000 antique objects in sive and gold, more than is in the Vatican, the Naples

museum, the British museum, and the Louvre partogether, and has one hall devoted entirely so the finds from South Russis. So M. G. de